

opinion in this army. If the Russians were indeed about to assault the Mamelon before dawn he would have been compelled to attack with a force too small to hold it, and had he declined them he would have remained with his artillery, and could have immediately attacked a position held by a beaten and dispirited enemy. If they were not prepared to attack the Mamelon, but were prepared to resist us, the original plan of bombarding them for three hours before we attacked could not have failed to drive them from their works under cover, and to lay great waste to the town. That plan was easily successful in the attack on the Mamelon, which was easily taken after a fierce combat in the open day, which drove the enemy out of the works. Although we had silenced many guns in the Redan, we had not silenced all, nor had we touched the ship's batteries; and Prince Gorchakov tells us daily, and as we had done, "The damage done to us by day we repair at night." We never ascertained the strength of the Redan on that morning, and the Russians might have—had they had the battery at as good order as when we opened fire.

In my former letter, written hastily, and under the impression of our ill success, I could not do more than give a very meagre sketch of what took place, and I am not now able to amend my defects. It will be remembered that the plan of attack originally proposed was to hold the Mamelon, and to assault the Redan on the morning of the 15th; that the French were to assault the Malakoff, and the English the Redan, after dawn on the morning of the 15th; that the French were to assault the Malakoff, and that when they had gained possession of it, we were to attack the Redan. As the latter work is commanded by the former, it would not be possible to carry or to hold it till the Malakoff was taken. The manner of our attack was as follows:—A small body of the Royal Guards, Second Light Division, and Fourth Division, were to be sent to furnish each one column of 1750 men, to whom were joined 60 sailors, and these columns were to be employed against the Redan and the Cemetery and batteries on our left at the Redan, close to the neck of the Dockyard Creek. The second brigades of these divisions were to be in reserve, and the Guards' Brigade and Highland Brigade were to draw up and step in reserve for any attack that might be made. The attacking party of the Second Division was the only exception to these rules, as it was formed of broken brigades. Sir George Brown had the direction of the assault. The 1700 men in each instance were formed of 400 men for the assaulting column, a working party of 400 men to cover them in case of a lodgment, and to remove the work, 800 men as a support, and 100 men as a reserve to cover the head of the fire of the batteries and of the enemy's chasseurs, and 60 men carrying wool-packs to bridge over the ditches. To these were added 60 sailors, bearing scaling ladders.

The Russian column, which is said to have issued from Malakoff just before our assault, attack the Mamelon, was certainly so small that it was, without doubt, intended as a diversion to draw out the French and lead them into the assault for which the enemy were only too well prepared. A deserter who came in yesterday (Tuesday) has declared that the garrison have been expecting an attack, since the beginning of the third bombardment, and that the Allies got the Quarries and the Mamelon because the bulk of the Russians were concentrated in the Malakoff. The Russians were concentrated in the Malakoff, which they thought we should attack as soon as possible, and sent the 15th Regiment, the 1st, the 2nd, and the 3rd, to cover the head of the fire of the Guards' and the Guards' chasseurs, and 60 men carrying wool-packs to bridge over the ditches. To these were added 60 sailors, bearing scaling ladders.

The 15th Regiment advanced, the supports, by some means, other, gathered together with them, and advanced in column in company. On reaching the trench our men, instead of coming up upon the open in a firm body, were broken into two and three. This rose from the want of a temporary step above the trench, which would have enabled the troops to cross the parapet with regularity; instead of which they had to scramble over it as well as they could; and, as the top of the trench is of unequal height and some lines were quite broken. The moment they came out from the trench the enemy opened fire, to direct on their whole front a deliberate and well-directed fire, which increased the want of order and anasthesia caused by the smoke of their advance. Poor Colonel Yeo saw the consequences too clearly. Having in vain tried to obviate the evil caused by the broken formation and confusion of men, he, with a few words, said, "We are beaten, we are beaten; this will do now! What's the use of the men to call them back?" But, alas! at that critical moment no bugler was to be found. The gallant old soldier, by voice and gesture, tried to form and compose his men, but the thunder of the enemy's guns struck him, and the gloom of early dawn frustrated his efforts; but as he rushed among the troubled ranks of troops who had fallen, he had no cogitation of the rush of smoke and vapouring to get them into order for a rush at the batteries, which was better than standing still or retreating in panic, a charge of the deadly musketry passed, and the noble soldier fell dead in advance of his men, struck at once in head and stomach by shot.

The 3rd, Captain Shiffner and Captain Robinson were killed, by their leader, and the two young Captains, Captain Jardine, Captain Wylie, Lieutenant Paul, Lieutenant Al, Lieutenant Clancy, and Lieutenant Horner, of the same regiment, fell more or less wounded, to the ground. A gallant and fine young soldier, poor Hobson, the Adjutant of the 7th, also died, after amputation of his right thigh. The 10th Regiment, now out of the ranks, four officers left duty. Major Paul, Lord Richard Rivers, Lieutenant (Inkerman) Jones, Badge, Major Brigadier Wright, Lieutenant Robinson, Lieutenant Appleyard, and the Hon. E. P. Fitzalans were wounded. The latter has had his left thigh amputated. In the 33rd, Colored Johnsons had his left hand shot away, since amputated; Lieutenant-Colonel Minny was slightly wounded; Lieutenant-Colonel Quale shot through the body (died); Captain Jardine, Captain Wylie, and Captain Fawcett, were slightly wounded. Lieutenant Bennett and Lieutenant Ryland were killed. In the 23rd, which was favourably placed, the only survivor was Lieutenant-Colonel Lyons, who received a severe contusion. In the 86th, Captain Brown had his right arm carried in when shot away by a round shot. In the Rifles' Brigade Captain Phinney and Lieutenant Knox and Lieutenant Fawcett were wounded. The 10th Regiment lost upwards of 350 men killed and wounded, and it suffered severely as it retired from the fatal attack. The signal for our assault was to be given by the discharge of two service rockets, which were to have been fired when the French got into the Malakoff, and the latter were to have hoisted a flag as a signal of retreat.

It is certain that the French did for a short time establish themselves in the Malakoff, but they were soon expelled with loss, but I saw with my own eyes a large triangular blue and black flag waving from the Malakoff during all the fight. The moment the rockets were fired the Light Division rushed out of cover; in a quarter of an hour this infantry division was over so far as any chance of success was concerned. The Royal Guards, however, seeing that the flank attack failed, wisely held their ground, and suffered but a trifling loss. Had they foolishly advanced, we should have to deplore greater and more useless slaughter.

The brigade under Major-General Hyre, which was destined to occupy the Cemetery, and to carry the Barnard Batteries, composed of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Regiments, 3rd Battalion, 39th Royal, and 4th Royal. Four volunteers from each company were selected to form an advanced party, under Major Fielden, son of Captain Fielden of Bellingham, of the 44th Regiment, to feel the way and cover the advance. The 18th Royal Irish followed by the storming regiment. The brigade was turned out at 12 o'clock, and proceeded to march, the road on the left of the Greenhill Battery to the Cemetery, and over covered, while the necessary arrangements were being made for the attack. General Hyre, addressing the 18th, said, "I hope that my men, that this morning you will do something that will make every cabin in Ireland ring again!" The reply was a loud cheer, which instantly ran down the men a shower of grape. The skirmishers advanced, and the general attack began, and, with some French on their left, at the Cemetery, which was very foolishly delayed. The 18th, however, of the place after a slight resistance, with all loss, and took some prisoners, but the moment the enemy retreated their batteries opened a heavy fire on the place from the left of the Redan, and from the Barrack Battery. Four companies of the 18th at once rushed on the Cemetery towards the town, and actually succeeded in getting into the suburbs. Captain Hayman was gallantly leading on his company when he was shot through the knee. Captain Fawcett followed, and the men, at once established, prepared to defend the houses they occupied. As they drove the Russians out they were pelted with large stones by the latter on their way up to the battery, which quite covered the suburb. The Russians could not depress their guns sufficiently to fire down on our men, but they directed a severe fire on the houses, and to detain the enemy into the belief that the occupiers were more numerous than they were.

Meantime the Russians did their utmost to blow down the houses with their shells, and a red�e was heard, but no soldiers kept them, though the last name, however, and they were most miserably assailed by the fire of the regiments in the Cemetery behind them, which was directed at the Russian embrasures; so that the enemy could not get out to fire down on the houses below. Some of the houses were comfortably furnished. One of these was as well fitted up as most English, in the rooms full of furniture, and in the drawing-rooms and articles of luxury and taste not deficient. Our men unfortunately found that the cellars were not empty, and that there was an abundance of fine Maret wine from the south coast of the Crimea, and of the stronger wines, perfumed with roses and mixed with fruits, which are grown in the interior, in the better sort of houses. Some of the officers, when they went away, carried off articles of clothing and papers as proofs of their enemy's wealth, and these were sold at a high price, and many of the officers were seen in the houses. The troops entered the place about four o'clock in the morning, and could not leave it till nine o'clock in the evening. The Russians blew up many houses and set fire to others, and when our men retired, the fires were spreading along the street. The 18th Regiment lost 350 men. In the middle of the day Captain Edmunds wrote to General Hyre to say that he had received the support that the men were most sorely tried, but that the 18th had been most successful, and that the Malakoff had been taken on the morning of the 15th; that the French were to assault the Malakoff, and that when they had gained possession of it, we were to attack the Redan. As the latter work is commanded by the former, it would not be possible to carry or to hold it till the Malakoff was taken.

The manner of our attack was as follows:—A small body of the Royal Guards, Second Light Division, and Fourth Division, were to be sent to furnish each one column of 1750 men, to whom were joined 60 sailors, and these columns were to be employed against the Redan and the Cemetery and batteries on our left at the Redan, close to the neck of the Dockyard Creek. The second brigades of these divisions were to be in reserve, and the Guards' Brigade and Highland Brigade were to draw up and step in reserve for any attack that might be made. The 18th, which was the only exception to these rules, as it was formed of broken brigades, was to be sent to cover the head of the fire of the Guards' and the Guards' chasseurs, and 60 men carrying wool-packs to bridge over the ditches. To these were added 60 sailors, bearing scaling ladders.

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As there was no possibility of getting support down to the troops, Colonel Edwards crept down, along with the sergeant, and got into the houses to see how matters were going on. The officers in command, on learning the state of affairs, told him to get up and hold up the fire they could; and, mounting the pikes, he took up the rifles and ammunition of the killed and wounded, and were by means enabled to continue their fire. The 9th regiment succeeded in effecting a lodgment in the houses in two or three different places, and held their position as well as the 18th. A sergeant and a handful of men actually took up the pikes, and the Guards' Brigade and Highland Brigade were to draw up and step in reserve for any attack that might be made. The 18th, which was the only exception to these rules, as it was formed of broken brigades, was to be sent to cover the head of the fire of the Guards' and the Guards' chasseurs, and 60 men carrying wool-packs to bridge over the ditches. To these were added 60 sailors, bearing scaling ladders.

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Meantime the Russians did their utmost to blow down the houses with their shells, and fire grape from the school of military works, before the walls of Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajos, Huelva, and St. Sebastian. But, be it as it may, Lord Raglan had no cause to be angry with him, after he had received the announcement of General Palliser's change of plan to adapt his movements to those of his Allies. He did so at once by marching forward his troops to the attack on

WATER POLICE COURT.

SATURDAY.

Before the Water Police Magistrate.

George Bankes, and George H. Campbell, were each found guilty of drunkenness, and ordered to pay a fine of 29s., or be imprisoned for 24 hours.

Gustavus Fowl, Francis George, and Frederick Burroughs, for desertion from the Magnolia, were ordered to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for 12 weeks.

Edwin Box and John Owen, two seamen, the former belonging to the Blenheim, and the latter to the Shetland, were apprehended and brought before the Bench as deserters, both vessels had left the port, and the shipping master having no instructions to the whole population.

Henry Jansen, George Asman, and George Frennan were arrested at Parramatta on the charge of being deserters, and when questioned they admitted that their names belonged to the Mauritius, and that they were in Sydney; the two former prisoners on arrival have produced them, and are dismissed by the court. They have given evidence that the other prisoners had also been discharged from the ship, and he was then dismissed; all of them being cautioned to carry their discharge with them in future.

The Return.—The following Justices have been requested to attend at this Court during the coming week:—Monday, 1st October, Messrs. Darley and Dumaras; Tuesday, 2nd, Messrs. Darley and Douglass; Wednesday, 3rd, Messrs. Egan and J. E. Eborowth; Thursday, 4th, Messrs. F. Edwards and H. Fisher; and Friday, 5th, Messrs. Fanning and T. J. Fisher.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MESSRS. CHATTO AND HUGHES.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, on Friday, October 1st, 1855.

MESSRS. TAYLOR AND TIDWELL.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Newgate-street, Cheshire-street, and Bow-street.

MESSRS. COULLIER AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Haymarket, Haymarket.

MR. G. RUGG.—At his Mart, at 11 o'clock, Botany-street, Paddington.

MESSRS. MOORE.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Household Parcels, &c.

MR. J. H. HUGHES.—At Cockburn's Mart, at 11 o'clock, Household Parcels, Groceries, &c.

MR. E. B. SALVATOR.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Assured Stores, Finsbury, Carter, Gige, Dryas, Horns, Tea, &c.

MR. J. D. COULIER.—At his Mart, at 11 o'clock, Botany-street, Paddington.

MESSRS. COULIER AND H. G. GROFFER.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Furniture, Paintings, Antiques, &c.

MESSRS. COULIER AND H. G. GROFFER.—At the Bush Auction Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Euston-street, China, Porcelain, and Vases.

MORITON BAY.

We have papers to the 25th instant.

New BUILDINGS.—Notwithstanding many complaints of the dullness of trade, building operations in Brisbane are going on as actively as ever. Mr. Boyd's large stone store, situated a little below Mr. Pettigrew's saw mill, is completed so far as the masonry is concerned, and is now being roofed in. Mr. Pettigrew's is being rapidly re-built, saving considerable time in the execution of the work.

Messrs. FURKIN AND LAMBERT.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Newgate-street, Judge-street, and the Strand; and at 11 o'clock, Paddington.

Messrs. FURKIN AND LAMBERT.—On the Ground, Cleveland Pde, at 11 o'clock, Building Alcove, Hay-street.

MR. H. D. COULIER.—On the premises, Windmill-street, Paddington.

MR. W. DEAN AND CO.—At their Mart, at half-past 10 o'clock, Newgate-street, Judge-street, and the Strand; and at 11 o'clock, Paddington.

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